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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/786,705	02/24/2004	Younghhee Jung	4208-4174	3679
27123	7590	11/15/2006	EXAMINER	
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 3 WORLD FINANCIAL CENTER NEW YORK, NY 10281-2101			PADMANABHAN, KAVITA	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2161

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/786,705	JUNG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kavita Padmanabhan	2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-95 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 24-47 and 71-94 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) 1-95 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 24 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/16/05, 4/22/05, 5/25/05, 6/29/05,
9/12/05, 11/1/05, 2/22/06, 9/17/06

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 1-95 are pending.
2. Claims 1-23, 48-70, and 95 have been elected.
3. Claims 1-23, 48-70, and 95 are rejected.

Election/Restrictions

4. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-23, 48-70, and 95, drawn to a method and systems for socially-relevant recommendation, classified in class 707, subclass 100.
 - II. Claims 24-47 and 71-94, drawn to a method and system for script handling, classified in class 707, subclass 3.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

5. Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention I has separate utility such as providing a socially-relevant recommendation to a user, and invention II has separate utility such as handling and triggering scripts. See MPEP § 806.05(d).
6. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

7. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and the search required for Group I is not required for Group II, and vice versa, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

8. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

9. During a telephone conversation with Mr. Angus Gill on 11/8/06 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-23, 48-70, and 95. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 24-47 and 71-94 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Objections

10. **Claims 5 and 52** are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 5 and 52 contain the trademark/trade name “symbian,” which should be capitalized.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

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The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

12. **Claims 1-23, 48-70, and 95** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1, 48, and 95 each recite the limitation “socially-relevant recommendation.” The metes and bounds of this limitation are unclear to the examiner and the term also does not appear to be defined in the applicant’s specification.

Claims 1, 48, and 95 each recite the limitation “short-range.” The metes and bounds of this limitation are unclear to the examiner and the term also does not appear to be defined in the applicant’s specification.

Claims 5 and 52 contain the trademark/trade name “symbian,” and **claims 17 and 64** contain the trademark/trade name “Bluetooth.” Where a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name. In the present case, the trademark/trade name “symbian” is used to identify/describe an identifier and the name “Bluetooth” is used to describe a short-range communication specification and, accordingly, the identifications/descriptions are indefinite.

The examiner will apply prior art to these claims as best understood, giving the claim language its broadest reasonable interpretation, in light of the above rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

14. **Claims 1-3, 6-16, 19-22, 48-50, 53-63, 66-69, and 95** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Robertson** (US 6,269,369).

In regards to **claim 1**, **Robertson** teaches a method for socially-relevant recommendation, comprising:

- receiving data at a first node (**Robertson; col. 13, lines 18-23; Fig. 14**);
- creating a log entry in accordance with a match found between the data received at the first node and data held by a second node within a short-range communication range of the first node (**Robertson; col. 16, Appendix A; col. 20, Appendix I – a list constitutes a log of entries**); and
- providing a socially-relevant recommendation to a user of the first node relating to the data received at the first node after one or more criteria have been met, wherein the criteria include a specification of at least a predefined number of matches between the data received at the first node and data held by one or more other nodes encountered

within the short-range communication range of the first node (**Robertson; Fig. 8; col. 13, lines 18-23; col. 14, lines 27-61; Fig. 12**).

In regards to **claim 2**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first node includes at least an identifier for data held by the second node (**Robertson; col. 10, lines 54-61; col. 11, lines 50-59; Fig. 7; col. 14, lines 27-61; Fig. 12**).

In regards to **claim 3**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the identifier is a unique identifier (**Robertson; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 6**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the data received at the first node includes a data element held by the second node (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 56-59; col. 11, lines 50-59; col. 14, lines 27-61; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 7**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 6, wherein the data element is a phone number (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 50-59; Fig. 7**).

In regards to **claim 8**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 6, wherein the data element is a universal resource locator (**Robertson; col. 16, lines 56-57**).

In regards to **claim 9**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first node is not browsable by the user (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 50-59; col. 16,**

lines 56-57 – for example, although not displayed/”browsable”, address id must have been sent in order to update the local PIM data).

In regards to **claim 10**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising determining if the user already possesses data relating to the socially-relevant recommendation (**Robertson; Fig. 14**).

In regards to **claim 11**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided at a particular period of time after the one or more criteria have been met (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32; col. 14, lines 27-30**).

In regards to **claim 12**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided at a particular time of day after one or more criteria have been met (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32; col. 14, lines 27-30 – “particular time of day” is a broad limitation; since a recommendation is clearly provided at a particular time, that time at which the recommendation is provided is interpreted to be “the particular time of day”**).

In regards to **claim 13**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is provided after the user performs an operation with the first node (**Robertson; col. 5, lines 5-19; Fig. 7; Fig. 12**).

In regards to **claim 14**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation suggests to the user addition of data relating to the data received at the first node (**Robertson; Fig. 8**).

In regards to **claim 15**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the data suggested for addition is held by the second node (**Robertson; col. 10, lines 10-16; Fig. 14; col. 16, lines 7-21**).

In regards to **claim 16**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first node employs short-range communication in communicating with the second node (**Robertson; Fig. 14**).

In regards to **claim 19**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein one or more criteria provide for weighting of log entries (**Robertson; col. 20, Appendix I – certain matches/log entries are given higher/lower weight depending on permissions**).

In regards to **claim 20**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the recommendation is not provided after expiration of a validity period (**Robertson; col. 11, lines 28-32**).

In regards to **claim 21**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the data received at the first node is updated (**Robertson; col. 4, lines 42-45; Fig. 11**).

In regards to **claim 22**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the user is directed to a source for information regarding data suggested by the recommendation (**Robertson; Fig. 8; Fig. 11; Fig. 12 – the people listed are sources of information; col. 16, lines 56-57**).

Claims 48-50, 53-63, and 66-69 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 1-3, 6-16, and 19-22, respectively.

Claim 95 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

17. **Claims 17, 23, 64, and 70** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Tsou et al.** (US 2002/0184089, hereinafter “**Tsou**”).

In regards to **claim 17**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 16.

Robertson does not expressly teach employing Bluetooth for the short-range communications.

Tsou teaches Bluetooth as an exemplary wireless communication protocol (**Tsou; par [0032]; par [0039]**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention to implement the method of **Robertson** using the Bluetooth communication protocol, as taught by **Tsou**, to send and receive information between wireless devices (**Tsou; par [0032]; par [0039]**).

In regards to **claim 23**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1.

Robertson does not expressly teach an advertiser learning if the user complied with the recommendation.

Tsou teaches providing a wireless user with promotional advertisements and providing the advertiser with statistics regarding the effectiveness of those advertisements (**Tsou; par [0016] – par [0018]**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention to implement the method of **Robertson**, whereby users would be notified of promotional offers/recommendations from advertisers, and the advertisers would be notified of

whether the users clicked on, i.e. complied with, the recommended promotions (**Tsou; par [0049]; par [0052]**).

Claims 64 and 70 are rejected with the same rationale given for claims 17 and 23, respectively.

18. **Claims 18 and 65** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Young et al.** (US 7,024,690, hereinafter “**Young**”).

In regards to **claim 18**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 1.

Robertson does not expressly teach employing a one-way hash of a unique identifier associated with the second node in creating the log entry.

Young teaches employing one-way hashes of identifiers to enhance security of wireless communications (**Young; Abstract**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention to implement the method of **Robertson**, whereby the communication of data between the user nodes is made more secure by employing one-way hashing, as taught by **Young (Young; Abstract)**. The data transmitted to/from the wireless clients of **Robertson**, which is then used in determining matches/log entries, would thereby be more trusted.

Claim 65 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 18.

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19. **Claims 4 and 51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Bieganski et al.** (US 6,412,012, hereinafter “Bieganski”).

In regards to **claim 4**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2.

Robertson does not expressly teach the identifier being an international standard book number.

Bieganski teaches recommending books to users via international standard book number (ISBNs) based on matches with books already selected by the user (**Bieganski; col. 18, line 50 – col. 19, line 11**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention to implement the method of Robertson, whereby ISBNs are sent to a user to recommend books that may be of interest to the user (**Bieganski; col. 18, line 50 – col. 19, line 11**).

Claim 51 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 4.

20. **Claims 5 and 52** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Robertson** in view of **Spooner** (US 2005/0034099).

In regards to **claim 5**, **Robertson** teaches the method of claim 2.

Robertson does not expressly teach the identifier being a symbian identifier.

Spooner teaches the use of a session specific identifier within a Symbian OS (**Spooner; par [0023]**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to implement the method of Robertson using a Symbian identifier, as taught by Spooner, in order to check whether users or devices have the necessary rights to communicate (**Spooner; par [0023]**).

Claim 52 is rejected with the same rationale given for claim 5.

Conclusion

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Kavita Padmanabhan** whose telephone number is **571-272-8352**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

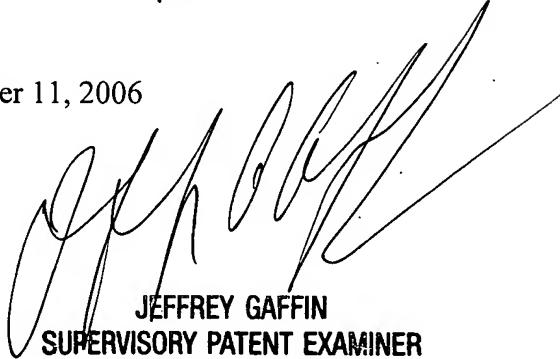
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**
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November 11, 2006



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